

EKLWVTVYYGVPVWKEATTT

QUERY	EKLWVTVYYGVPVWKEATTT
CONSENSUS_A	-n-----d-e--
A.GB.MA246	GN-----D-E--
A.GB.MC108	DN-----D-E--
A.KE.K89	-N-----N-E--
A.KE.Q23-CXC-CG	-N-----RD-D--
A.NG.NG1935	-N-----C-----D-K--
A.RW.KIG93	GN-----D-E--
A.RW.SF1703	S-----D-E--
A.SE.SE6594	D-----D-E--
A.SE.SE7253	DN-----D-E--
A.SE.SE7535	GN-----D-E--
A.SE.SE8131	-N-----D-E--
A.SE.SE8538	D-----D-E--
A.SE.SE8891	-N-----I--RD-E--
A.UG.92UG037	-N-----I--D-N--
A.UG.U455	.Q-----D-V--
A.UG.UG273A	KN-----RD-E--
A.UG.UG275A	-D-----RD-E--
CONSENSUS_B	-q-----
B.AU.MBC18	NNF-----R----
B.AU.MBC200	-H-----R----
B.AU.MBC925	D-----
B.AU.MBCC54	-P-----R----
B.AU.MBCC98	D-----R--A--
B.AU.MBCD36	D-W-----R----
B.BE.SIMI84	-Q-----
B.CN.RL42	-N-----
B.DE.D31	-----
B.DE.HAN	GN-----
B.ES.89SP061	-N-----
B.FR.HXB2	-----
B.FR.PHI120	-N-----
B.FR.PHI133	-Q-----
B.FR.PHI146	-R-----S--
B.FR.PHI153	-----
B.FR.PHI159	-----
B.FR.PIH155	-----
B.FR.PIH160	-Q-----
B.FR.PIH309	-----D--
B.FR.PIH373	-----D--
B.FR.PIH374	-Q-----
B.GA.OYI	-N-----
B.GB.AC-46	D-M-----
B.GB.CAM1	D-----
B.GB.GB8.C1	-----
B.GB.JB	-Q-----
B.GB.M23470	-N-----N----
B.GB.M26864	-Q-----
B.GB.M30156	DQM-----
B.GB.M737677	-Q-----
B.GB.M737685	-Q-----
B.GB.MANC	-----
B.GB.MB314	GN-----

B.GB.WB	-Q-----
B.JP.ETR	-Q-----
B.JP.JH32	-Q-----A--
B.NL.3202A21	-Q-----
B.NL.68A	-----
B.NL.ENVVA	-Q-----T--
B.NL.ENVVF	-Q-----
B.NL.ENVVG	-Q-----N--
B.NL.H0320-2A12	-Q-----
B.TH.TH936705	-N-----N--
B.TT.QZ4589	-Q-----
B.TW.LM49	-N-----
B.US.85WCIPR54	-Q-----
B.US.92US657.1	-N-----D--
B.US.ADA	-N-----
B.US.ALA1	-----
B.US.BC	GN-----
B.US.BRVA	D-----N--
B.US.C26-12.1BH	GQ-----
B.US.CDC452	AN-----
B.US.DH123	-Q-----N--
B.US.ENVUS-R2	-----
B.US.JRCSF	-----T--
B.US.JRFL	-----
B.US.M02-3.SW	-----
B.US.MNCG	-----
B.US.NC7	-----
B.US.NL43E9	-----T--
B.US.NY5CG	-Q-----
B.US.P896	-T--I-----R----
B.US.RF	-D-----
B.US.SC	-Q-----
B.US.SC141	-Q-\$-----\$----
B.US.SC14C	-Q-----
B.US.SF128A	-----I-----
B.US.SF2	-----
B.US.SFMHS1	-Q-----T--
B.US.SFMHS11	-E-----
B.US.SFMHS16	GQ-----
B.US.SFMHS17	-Q-----
B.US.SFMHS18	-N-----
B.US.SFMHS19	-Q-----A--
B.US.SFMHS2	GQ-----
B.US.SFMHS20	-----
B.US.SFMHS21	-Q-----
B.US.SFMHS3	-----
B.US.SFMHS4	--M-----
B.US.SFMHS5	-----
B.US.SFMHS6	-----
B.US.SFMHS7	-----N--
B.US.SFMHS8	D-----
B.US.SFMHS9	DQ-----
B.US.US1	.-----
B.US.US2	GQ-----
B.US.US3	-NS-----
B.US.US4	TV-----
B.US.WC001	-QW-----
B.US.WEAU160	-N-----

B.US.WMJ22	-Q-----
B.US.WR27	-Q-----
B.US.YU2	-Q-----
CONSENSUS_C	gn-----k--
C.BI.BU910112	GN-----
C.BI.BU910213	GNS-----Q--K--
C.BI.BU910316	GN-----RD-K--
C.BI.BU910423	GN-----K--
C.BI.BU910518	LWVT-YYGVP-WKEAQPIP-
C.BI.BU910611	GN-----G-----P-
C.BI.BU910717	GNM--A-----K--
C.BI.BU910812	GN-----K--
C.BR.92BR025	GN-----K--
C.BW.96BW01B03	GN-----K--
C.BW.96BW0402	. . .-----KA-
C.BW.96BW0502	GN-----K--
C.BW.96BW11B01	G-S-----R--KA-
C.BW.96BW1210	-NM---\$-----K--
C.BW.96BW15B03	GN-----D----R--SN-
C.BW.96BW16B01	GH-----K--
C.BW.96BW17B05	GN-----R--K--
C.DJ.DJ259A	GN-----D-NPP
C.DJ.DJ373A	GN-----Q--NP-
C.ET.ETH2220	GN-----D-SP-
C.IN.21068	GN-----N--
C.IN.301904	GN-----K--
C.IN.301905	GN-----K--
C.IN.301999	GN-----K--
C.IN.94IN11246	KD-----K--
C.SN.SE364A	GN-----K--
C.SO.SM145A	GN-----R--K--
C.UG.UG268A2	GN-----
CONSENSUS_D	-?-----
D.CD.84ZR085	DN-----
D.CD.ELI	DN-----
D.CD.JY1	-D-----
D.CD.NDK	-D-----I-----
D.CD.Z2Z6	DN-----
D.SN.SE365A2	-----
D.TZ.87TZ4622	-Q-----
D.UG.92UG024D	-QS-----
D.UG.94UG1141	G-S-----
D.UG.C971-412	-Q-----
D.UG.UG266A2	DN-----D-E--
D.UG.UG269A	GE-----
D.UG.UG274A2	-Q-----
D.UG.WHO15-474	--K-----
F.BR.BZ126A	.N-----
CONSENSUS_F1	dn-----
F1.BE.VI850	DN-----
F1.BR.93BR020.1	-N-----
F1.FI.FIN9363	DD---I-----N--
F1.FR.MP411	DN-----
CONSENSUS_F2	D?-----?----

F2.CM.MP255	DD-----P---	AGJ.NG.NG3670	NNM-----A-E--D-I
F2.CM.MP257	D-----	AGU.CD.Z321	-N-----D-E--
CONSENSUS_G	nn-----Ed-d-?	AU.NG.NG3678	DN-----D-E--
G.BE.DRCBL	.-----ED-NAP	BF.BR.93BR029.4	.N-----
G.FI.HH8793	NN-----ED-K--	CD.BI.BU910905	GNS-----
G.GA.LBV217	GN-----A-ED-D--	CRF01_AE.CF.90CF402	DN-----RD-D-I
G.NG.92NG083	DN-----ED-D-P	CRF01_AE.TH.93TH253	NN-----RD-D--
G.NG.NG1928	NN-----E--D-P	CRF01_AE.TH.A01021.	DN-----RD-D--
G.NG.NG1929	-N-----ED-D-S	CRF01_AE.TH.070703	DN-----RD-D--
G.NG.NG1937	NN-----ED-D--	CRF01_AE.TH.070704	DN-----RD-D--
G.NG.NG1939	NN-----ED-D-P	CRF01_AE.TH.070705	DN-----RD-D--
G.SE.SE6165	NN-----ED-D--	CRF01_AE.TH.070707	DN-----RD-D--
CONSENSUS_H	gN-----K--	CRF01_AE.TH.070708	DR-----RD-D--
H.BE.VI991	GN-----K--	CRF01_AE.TH.070709	DN-----RD-N--
H.BE.VI997	GN-----K--	CRF01_AE.TH.070710	DN-----D-N--
H.CF.90CF056	QN-----K--	CRF01_AE.TH.070711	NN-----RD-D--
CONSENSUS_J	-?------?D-K--	CRF01_AE.TH.070713	DN-----RD-D--
J.SE.SE9173	-N-----RD-K--	CRF01_AE.TH.CM240	DN-----RD-D--
J.SE.SE9280	-D-----D-K--	CRF01_AE.TH.E11429.	DN-----D-D--
CONSENSUS_K	??-----?-?	CRF01_AE.TH.KH03	DN-----RD-E--
K.CD.EQTB11C	NN-----	CRF01_AE.TH.KH08	D-----RD-D--
K.CM.MP535	D-----P-	CRF01_AE.TH.TH022	-N-----RD-D--
N.CM.YBF30	-QH-----R--E--	CRF01_AE.TH.TH047	DN-----RD-D--
CONSENSUS_O	kq-YA---a----ed--PV	CRF01_AE.TH.TH92014	DN-----D-D--
O.CM.ANT70C	.Q-YA---A----ED--PV	CRF01_AE.TH.TH92111	NN-----RD-D--
O.CM.CM4974	P#-YA---S-----D--PV	CRF02_AG.DJ.DJ258A	.EM-----RD-K--
O.CM.HIV1CA9EN	KQTYA---A----GD-APV	CRF02_AG.FR.DJ263	.-----RN-E--
O.CM.MVP5180	KQ-YA---S-----E--APV	CRF02_AG.FR.DJ264	.-----RD-E--
O.GA.VI686	NH-YA---A----ED-NPV	CRF02_AG.NG.IBNG	.Q-----T-E--
O.GQ.193HA	KP-YA---A----ED--PV	CRF02_AG.NG.NG1921	.D-----RD-D--
O.GQ.276HA	KQ-YA---A----ED--PV	CRF02_AG.NG.NG3675	.N-----R--E--
O.GQ.341HA	RQ-YA---A----ED-NPV	CRF03_AB.RU.KAL1532	-N-----
O.GQ.655HA	KQ-YA---A----ED-IPV	CRF03_AB.RU.KAL681	-N-----
AC.IN.21301	GN-----D-E--	CRF03_AB.UA.UKR9700	-N-----RD-E--
AC.RW.92RW009	NN-----D-E--	CRF04_cpx.CY.94CY03	NN-----RD-E--
AC.SE.SE9488	D-----K--	CRF04_cpx.GR.97PVCH	KDM-----RD-E-K
AC.ZM.ZAM174	GN-----K--	CRF04_cpx.GR.97PVMY	NN-----RD-E-S
AC.ZM.ZAM184	GN-----R--K--	DF.BE.VI961	DN-----N--
AC.ZM.ZAM716-3	GN-----K--	GH.GA.VI525	NN-----ED-E-P
ACD.SE.SE8603	D-----D-E--	GU.NG.NG3670	-N-----D-D--
AD.KE.K124A2	.N-----RD-E--	U.CD.VI1126	-D-----N--
AD.SE.SE6954	GR-----RD-E--	CONSENSUS_CPZ	?e-----rd-?p-
AD.SE.SE7108	-N-----D-E--	CPZ.CD.CPZANT	NEDY---F-----RN--P-
AD.UG.C6080-10	DN-----D-K--	CPZ.GA.CPZGAB	.E-----HD-DPV
AD.UG.UG/92/035	-N-----D-E--	CPZ.US.CPZUS	.S--A-----RDVE--
ADHU.NO.NOIL3	GN-----K--		
ADU.CD.MAL	-D-----		
AG.GA.VI191A2	.N----F-----D-E--		
AG.NG.G3	NN-----ED-D-P		
AG.SE.SE7812	.N-----RD-E--		
AGHU.GA.VI354	-N--I-----RD-K-S		
AGJ.AU.BFP90	KNM-----A-ED-D-I		
AGJ.ML.95ML84	SN-----ED-D-I		

Study Subject ID:04RCH80

Study Subject Clone:

Study Subject HLA:A3,A29,B7,B44,Cw7

Sequence: Known reactive 20Mer0: EKLWVTVYYGVPVWKEATTT gp160(32-51)

Possible HLA

A29 A*2901,A*2902
A3 A3.1,A*0301,A*0302,A*0304
B44 B*4402,B*4403,B*4404,B*4405,B*4406,B*4407,B*4408
B7 B*07,B*0702,B*0703,B*0704,B*0705,B*0706,B*0707,B*0709,B*0711
Cw7 Cw*0701,Cw*0702,Cw*0704,Cw*0706

Possible Epitopes based on anchor residues

(2-9) KLWVTVYY A3
(6-15) TVYYGVPVWK A3
(1-9) EKLWVTVYY Cw*0702
(1-8) EKLWVTVY Cw*0702
(2-9) KLWVTVYY Cw*0702

Anchor Residues Searched

A*2902 X[E]XXXXXX[Y]
A*2902 X[E]XXXXXX[Y]
A*2902 X[E]XXXXXXXX[Y]
A3 X[LVM]XXXXXX[KYF]
A3 X[LVM]XXXXXX[KYF]
A3 X[LVM]XXXXXXXX[KYF]
B44 X[E]XXXXXX[Y]
B44 X[E]XXXXXX[Y]
B44 X[E]XXXXXXXX[Y]
B*4402 X[E]XXXXXX[FY]
B*4402 X[E]XXXXXX[FY]
B*4402 X[E]XXXXXXXX[FY]
B*4403 X[E]XXXXXX[YF]
B*4403 X[E]XXXXXX[YF]
B*4403 X[E]XXXXXXXX[YF]
B7 X[P]XXXXXX[LF]
B7 X[P]XXXXXX[LF]
B7 X[P]XXXXXXXX[LF]
B*0702 X[P]XXXXXX[L]
B*0702 X[P]XXXXXX[L]
B*0702 X[P]XXXXXXXX[L]

B*0703	X[P]XXXXXX[L]
B*0703	X[P]XXXXXX[L]
B*0703	X[P]XXXXXXXX[L]
B*0705	X[P]XXXXXX[L]
B*0705	X[P]XXXXXX[L]
B*0705	X[P]XXXXXXXX[L]
Cw*0702	XXXXXXXXXX[YFL]
Cw*0702	XXXXXXXXXX[YFL]
Cw*0702	XXXXXXXXXX[YFL]

This table lists epitopes that are experimentally observed to be presented by a HLA type carried by the patient, but the defined epitope has substitutions relative to the peptides from your reference strains and so might be missed by your reagents: in HXB2 for Gag, Pol; MN for Env; BRU for Nef, relative to most B clade Sequences in the database:

Protein	Epitope in Database	Epitope in Ref. strain	Epitope in Consensus B	HLA	Notes
p17(22–31)	RPGGKKRYKL	RPGGKKKYKL	RPGGKKKYKL	B7	
p24(174–184)	AEQASQDVKNW	AEQASQEVKNW	AEQASQEVKNW	B*4402	
p24(174–184)	AEQASQDVKNW	AEQASQEVKNW	AEQASQEVKNW	B*4402,B44	
p24(223–231)	GPSHKARVL	GPGHKARVL	GPGHKARVL	B7	
gp160(31–40)	AENLWVTVYY	TEKLWVTVYY	AEQLWVTVYY	B*4402	
gp160(31–40)	AENLWVTVYY	TEKLWVTVYY	AEQLWVTVYY	B44	
gp160(208–217)	VSFEPIPIHY	ISFEPIPIHY	VSFEPIPIHY	A29	
gp160(298–307)	RPNNNTRKSI	RPNYNKRKRI	RPNNNTRKSI	B*07	
gp160(298–307)	RPNNNTRKSI	RPNYNKRKRI	RPNNNTRKSI	B*0702	
gp160(298–307)	RPNNNTRKSI	RPNYNKRKRI	RPNNNTRKSI	B7	
gp160(298–307)	RPNNNTRKSI	RPNYNKRKRI	RPNNNTRKSI	B7?	
gp160(298–307)	RPNNNTRKSI	RPNYNKRKRI	RPNNNTRKSI	B7	
gp160(376–384)	PNCGGEFFY	FNCGGEFFY	FNCGGEFFY	A29	
gp160(419–427)	RIKQIINMW	KIKQIINMW	RIKQIINMW	A29,A32	
gp160(770–780)	RLRDLLLIVTR	HHRDLLLLIAAR	RLRDLLLIVTR	A*0301	
gp160(770–780)	RLRDLLLIVTR	HHRDLLLLIAAR	RLRDLLLIVTR	A3	
gp160(843–851)	IPRRIRQGL	IPTRIRQGL	IPRRIRQGL	B*0702	
gp160(843–851)	IPRRIRQGL	IPTRIRQGL	IPRRIRQGL	B7	
Nef(77–85)	RPMTYKAAL	RPMTYKAAV	RPMTYKAAV	B*0702	
Nef(175–184)	DPEKEVLQWK	DPEREVLEWR	DPEKEVLVWK	B7	
Nef(190–198)	AFHHVAREK	AFHHVAREL	AFHHMAREL	A3	

Table 1: **p17**

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
p17(22–31)	Gag(22–31)	RPGGKKRYKL	HIV-1 infection	human(B7)	[Jin (2000)]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This B7 epitope is one of three subdominant CTL responses detected in a long-term non-progressor • A dominant B7 epitope was defined using conventional methods, and three additional sub-dominant HLA B7 epitopes were defined by first using a non-anchor based strategy, EpiMatrix, to identify 2078 possible epitopes in the autologous HIV-1, followed by B7 anchor residue prediction to narrow the set to 55 peptides for experimental testing 				

Table 2: **p24**

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
p24(174–184)	p24(306–316 LAI)	AEQASQDVKNW		human(B*4402)	[Brander & Goulder(2001)]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C. Brander notes this is a B*4402 epitope 				
p24(174–184)	p24(306–316 LAI)	AEQASQDVKNW		human(B*4402,B44)	[Brander & Walker(1997)]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pers. Comm. from D. Lewinsohn to C. Brander and B. Walker, C Brander <i>et al.</i>, this database, 1999 				
p24(223–231)	p24()	GPSHKARVL	HIV-1 infection	human(B7)	[Goulder (2000)]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CTL-dominant response was focused on this epitope in a HIV+ Caucasian living in Boston – this epitope did not fall within the three most recognized peptides in the study • Three peptides GSEELRSYNTVATL (p17 residues 71-85), SALSEGATPQDLNTMLNTVG (p24 41-60), and WEKIRLRPG-GKKKYKLK(p17 16-30) contained the dominant Gag-specific epitope in 31 out of 44 B-clade infected individuals from Boston who showed Gag-CTL responses • Five peptides RLRPGGKKHYMIKHLVW (p17 20-36), ELRSYNTVATLYCV (p17Gag 74-88), SALSEGATPQDLNTMLNTVG (p24 41-60), FRDYVDRFFKTLRAEQA (p24 161-177), and SILDIKQGKEPFRDY (p24 149-164) contained dominant Gag-specific epitopes in 32 out of 37 C-clade infected subjects from South Africa 				

Table 3: **gp160**

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
gp160(31–40)	gp160(30–39 WEAU) • C. Brander notes this is a B*4402 epitope	AENLWVTVYY	HIV-1 infection	human(B*4402)	[Brander & Goulder(2001)]
gp160(31–40)	gp160(30–39 WEAU) • Two CTL lines from the patient WEAU were studied – one had an optimal peptide of (A)AENLWVTVYY, and the other (A)AENLWVTVY, and both responded equally well with one or two N-term Alanines • Rapidly post-infection, a strong immunodominant response was observed against this epitope • The naturally occurring forms of the peptide found in WEAU were tested as targets for early WEAU CTLs – the form TENLWVTVY was as reactive as the wild type AENLWVTVY – but the forms AKNLWVTVY, AGNLWVTVY, AANLWVTVY did not serve as targets • The glutamic acid in the second position is a B44 anchor residue • [Goulder (1997a)] and [Borrow & Shaw(1998)] are reviews of immune escape that summarizes this study in the context of CTL escape to fixation	AENLWVTVYY	HIV-1 infection	human(B44)	[Borrow (1997), Goulder (1997a), Borrow & Shaw(1998)]
gp160(208–217)	gp120() • 11/16 heavily HIV exposed but persistently seronegative sex-workers in Nairobi had HIV-specific CD8 gamma-IFN responses in the cervix – systemic CD8+ T cell responses tended to be to the same epitopes but at generally lower levels than cervical CD8+ T cell responses • Low risk individuals did not have such CD8+ cells • CD8+ epitopes T cell DTVLEDINL (3 individuals), SLYNVATL (4 individuals), LSPRTLNAW (3 individuals) and YPLTFGWCF (4 individuals) were most commonly recognized by the HIV-resistant women	VSFEPIPIHY	HIV-1 exposed seronegative	human(A29)	[Kaul (2000)]
gp160(298–307)	gp120(298–307) • The processing of this epitope is TAP1/2-dependent, as are most Env epitopes, and it contains an N-linked glycosylation site that is glycosylated in Env • Peptide that had been deglycosylated, a process that changes asparagine (N) to aspartic acid (D) (RPNDNTRKSI) was recognized a 100-fold more efficiently than either glycosylated or non-glycosylated RPNNNTRKSI • Position 5 is not involved with HLA B*07 binding, so is probably important for TCR recognition • HIV-1 Env epitopes are typically processed by a TAP1/2 dependent mechanism, which involves cotranslational translocation into the ER, glycosylation, export back into the cytosol, and deglycosylation for processing, and retransport into the ER for the association with class I molecules • The particular pathway of generating an epitope may have an impact on the presentation of that epitope, quantitatively as well as qualitatively	RPNNNTRKSI	HIV-1 infection	human(B*07)	[Ferris (1999), Hammond (1995)]
gp160(298–307)	gp120(302–312 HXB2) • C. Brander notes this is a B*0702 epitope	RPNNNTRKSI	HIV-1 infection	human(B*0702)	[Brander & Goulder(2001)]

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
gp160(298–307)	gp120(302–312 HXB2) • CTL from two acute seroconversion cases	RPNNNTRKSI	HIV-1 infection	human(B7)	[Safrin (1994)]
gp160(298–307)	gp120(303–312 IIIB) • Epitope defined in the context of the Pediatric AIDS Foundation ARIEL Project, a mother-infant HIV transmission study • RPNNNTRKDI and RPNNNTRKGI, naturally occurring variants, were found in non-transmitting mother – ability to recognize these variants has not yet been determined	RPNNNTRKSI	HIV-1 infection	human(B7?)	[Wilson (1996)]
gp160(298–307)	gp120(302–311 Clade B) • The extent of CTL interclade cross-reactivity from CTL isolated from individuals newly infected with B clade virus was studied, and extensive cross-reactivity was observed • Two HLA B7 individuals had CTL response to B_LAI, A_92UG037 and C_92BR025 gp160, but were B clade strain MN non-responders – the authors note that the B7 epitope RPNNNTRKSI is immunodominant, conserved between the LAI and clade A and C strains, but is very divergent in MN (RPNYNKRKRI), and that this epitope might be dominating the specificity of the response in the HLA B7 individuals	RPNNNTRKSI	HIV-1 infection	human(B7)	[Wilson (1998)]
gp160(376–384)	gp120(376–384 IIIB) • This study describes maternal CTL responses in the context of mother-to-infant transmission • Detection of CTL escape mutants in the mother was associated with transmission, but the CTL-susceptible forms of the virus tended to be found in infected infants • PNCRGGEFFY was an escape variant	PNCRGGEFFY	HIV-1 infection	human(A29)	[Wilson (1999)]
gp160(419–427)	gp120(419–427) • Only 4/11 HLA-A2+ HIV+ individuals had CTL that reacted to SLYNTVATL, calling into question whether it is immunodominant • Ninety five optimally defined peptides from this database were used to screen for gamma interferon responses to other epitopes • 1/11 of the A2+ individuals was A29 and responded to RIKQIINMW, and another responder was A32 and these are thought to be presenting molecules • The sequence is unclear – Betts calls both peptide 30 and peptide 32 gp120 419–427 and the peptide sequences are not provided	RIKQIINMW?	HIV-1 infection	human(A29,A32)	[Betts (2000)]
gp160(770–780)	gp41(768–778 NL43) • CD8+ T cell clone	RLRDLLIVTR	HIV-1 infection	human(A*0301)	[Takahashi (1991)]

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
gp160(770–780)	gp41(768–778 NL43)	RLRDLLLVTR	HIV-1 infection	human(A3)	[Cao (1997)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The consensus peptide of clade B is RLRDLLLVTR • The consensus peptide of clades A, C and E is RLRDFILIVTR and it is less reactive • The consensus peptide of clade D is SLRDLLLVTR and it is less reactive 			
gp160(843–851)	gp41(848–856 LAI)	IPRRIRQGL		human(B*0702)	[Brander & Goulder(2001)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C. Brander notes this is a B*0702 epitope 			
gp160(843–851)	gp41(848–856 LAI)	IPRRIRQGL		human(B7)	[Brander & Walker(1995)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epitope defined in the context of the Pediatric AIDS Foundation ARIEL Project, a mother-infant HIV transmission study 			

Table 4: **Nef**

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
Nef(77–85)	Nef(77–85 LAI)	RPMTYKAAL	HIV-1 infection	human(B*0702)	[Bauer (1997)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structural constraints on the Nef protein may prevent escape • Noted in Brander 1999, this database, to be B*0702 			
Nef(175–184)	Nef(175–184)	DPEKEVLQWK	HIV-1 infection	human(B7)	[Jin (2000)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This a B7 epitope, a subdominant CTL response, was defined by an un-conventional approach used to predict epitopes in an HLA B7+ long-term non-progressor • Three additional sub-dominant HLA B7 epitopes were defined using EpiMatrix, a non-anchor based strategy for defining potential epitopes, which highlighted 2078 possible epitopes in the autologous HIV-1 derived from the study subject, followed by B7 anchor residue prediction which narrowed the set to 55 peptides, three of which could serve as functional CTL epitopes 			
Nef(190–198)	Nef(190–198 LAI)	AFHHVAREK	HIV-1 infection	human(A3)	[Hadida (1995)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naturally occurring L to K anchor substitution abrogates A2 binding, but permits HLA-A3 binding 			

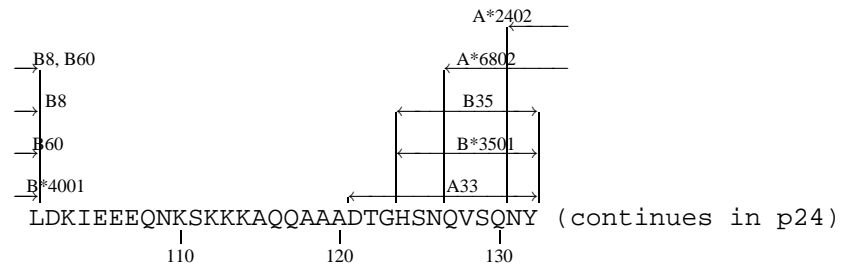
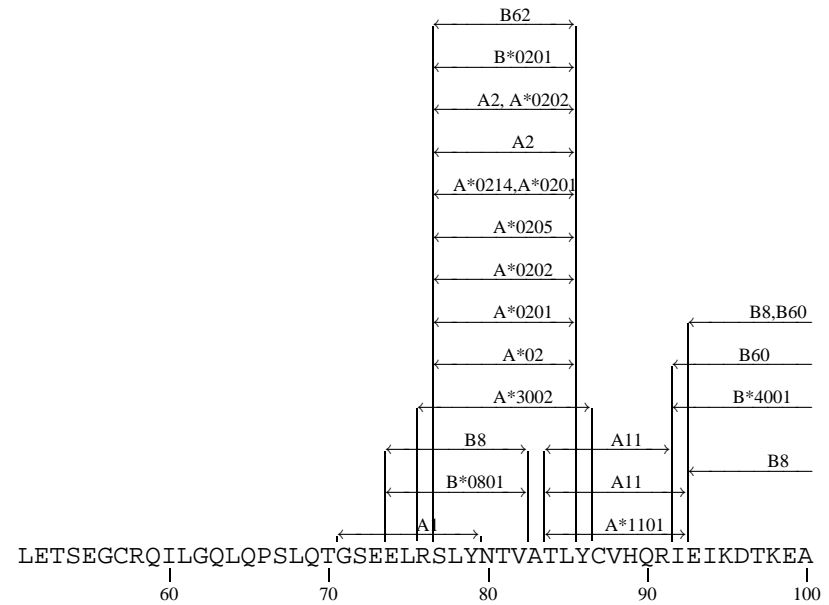
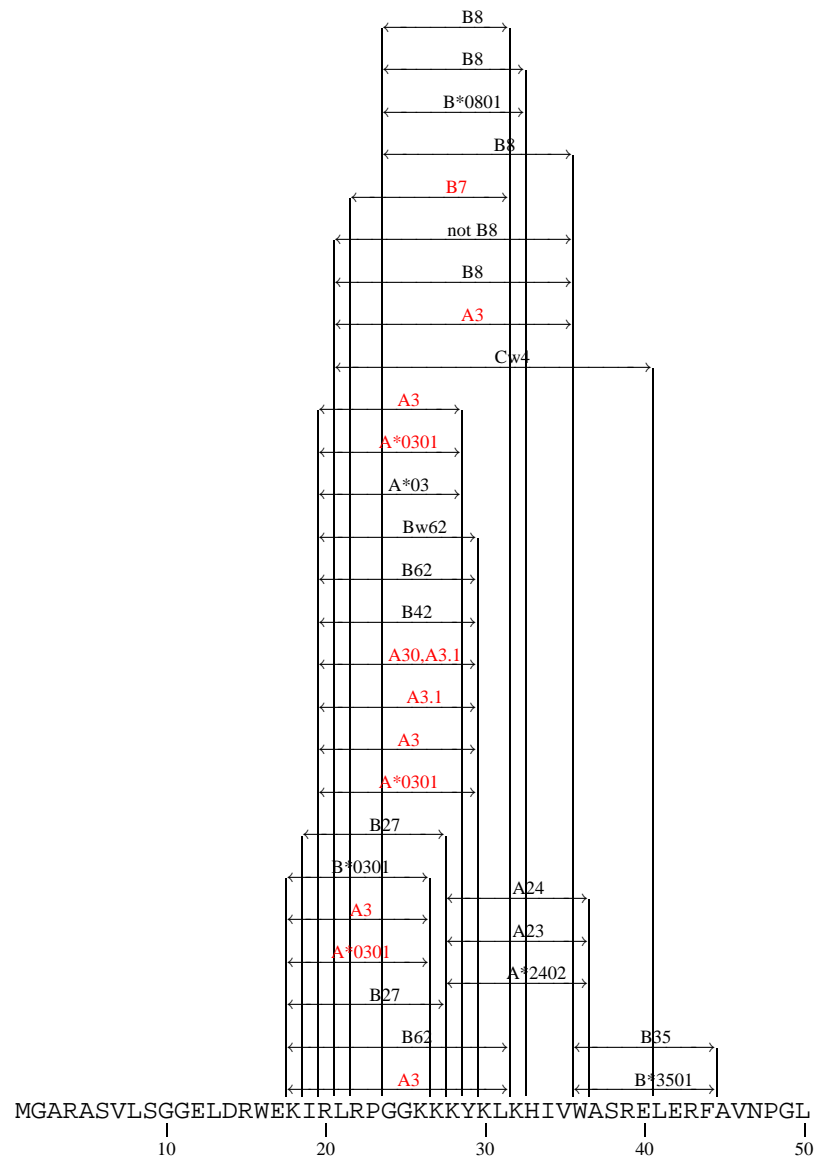
Table 5: **All Defined Epitopes within the 20mer, regardless of HLA type**

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
gp160(33–42)	gp120(32–41 LAI) • CTL from HLA-A2 positive subject react with this peptide	KLWVTVYYGV	MN rec gp160	human(A2)	[Dupuis (1995)]
gp160(33–42)	Env(32–41 Clade B) • Ten HIV-1+ HLA A2 asymptomatic individuals were given two courses of HIV-1 MN rgp160 vaccine over a 2 year period • Two hundred and fifty three HIV-1 peptides of 9 or 10 aa possessing the HLA-A2.1 binding motif (Leu at position 2, Val at the C terminus) were identified in gp160, of which 25 had a high or intermediate binding affinity • Eleven peptides were studied that had high HLA-A2 binding affinity – a CTL response was detected to 9/11 peptides in at least 1 individual • CTL responses after reimmunization may include recall responses – only individuals with vaccine cross-reactive sequences prior to vaccination showed detectable CTL responses	KLWVTVYYGV	HIV-1 infection plus HIV-1 MN rgp160 stimulation	human(A2.1)	[Kundu (1998)]
gp160(36–46)	gp120() • Study of the fine specificity of an A3-like-HLA-super-type epitope (the A3-super-type includes A*0301, A*1101, A*3101, A*3301, and A*6801) • The A3 super-type is characterized as a hydrophobic or hydroxyl containing anchor residue at position 2, and a positive charge in the C-term position • While most lines were specific, a promiscuous cloned CTL line was derived from an HIV+ donor that could recognize this epitope presented by either A11 or A*6801	VTVYYGVPVWK	HIV-1 infection	human(A11 and A*6801)	[Threlkeld (1997)]
gp160(37–46)	gp120(37–46 LAI) • Multiple CTL clones obtained from two vaccinees • C. Brander notes that this is an A*0301 epitope in the 1999 database	TVYYGVPVWK	gp160 vaccinia vaccine	human(A*0301)	[Johnson (1994b)]
gp160(37–46)	gp120(37–46 LAI) • C. Brander notes this is an A*0301 epitope	TVYYGVPVWK	gp160 vaccinia vaccine	human(A*0301)	[Brander & Goulder(2001)]
gp160(37–46)	Env() • A minigene vaccine construct encoding 6 HLA 2.1 and 3 HLA A11 restricted CTL epitopes, the universal Th cell epitope PADRE (pan-DR epitope) and an ER translocating signal sequence was constructed • The epitopes were chosen for dominant recognition by CTLs during HBV and HIV infections in humans • HLA transgenic mice were used for quantitating <i>in vivo</i> immunogenicity of DNA vaccines encoding HLA-restricted CTL epitopes – strong	TVYYGVPVWK	DNA multi-epitope vaccine	SJL/J HLA trans- genic mice(A11)	[Ishioka (1999)]

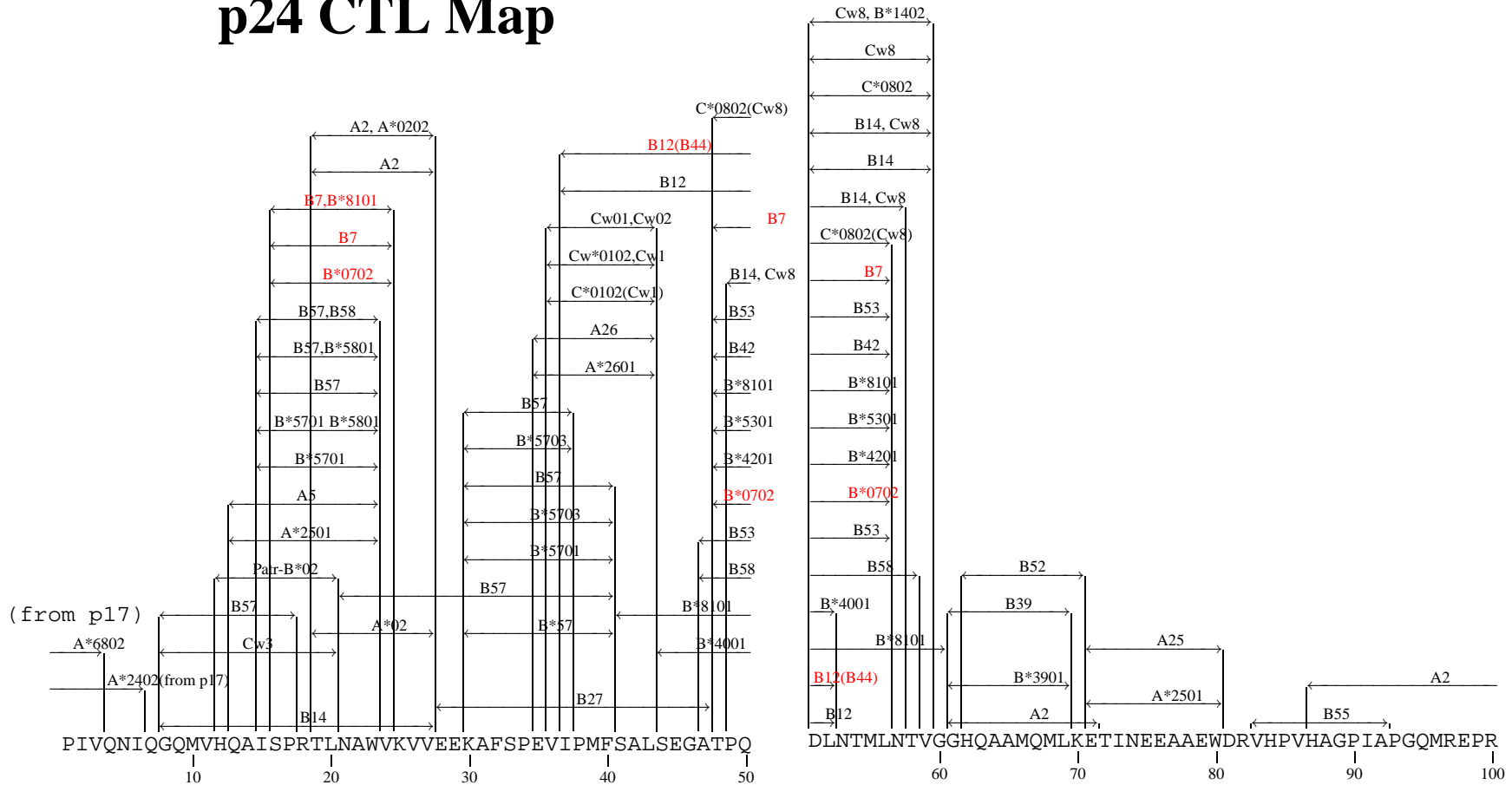
HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
gp160(37–46)	gp120(37–46)	TVYYGVPVWK	Live recombinant canarypox (CP) virus vaccine containing multiple HIV-1 genes (HIV-1 MN gp120, HIV-1 LAI gp41, HIV-1 LAI Gag, HIV-1 LAI protease)	human(A3)	[Carruth (1999)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CD4+ and CD8+ Gag and Env specific CTL responses were detected in only 1/5 vaccinated volunteers, and were not detectable 1 year after vaccination • CTL responses to epitopes SLYNTVATL and TVYYGVPVWK from HIV+ control patients were used as positive controls • The study explored why vaccinees were non-responsive – non-response was not due to inherent defects or differences in the ability of these individuals to process and present antigen 			
gp160(37–46)	gp120(37–46 LAI)	TVYYGVPVWK	HIV-1 infection	human(A3)	[Goulder (1997b), Goulder (1997a)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identical twin hemophiliac brothers were both infected with the same batch of factor VIII • One had a response to this epitope, the other did not • [Goulder (1997a)] is a review of immune escape that summarizes this study 			
gp160(37–46)	gp120(38–41 LAI)	TVYYGVPVWK	gp160 vaccinia vaccine	human(A3.1)	[Johnson (1994a)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly conserved epitope recognized by multiple CTL clones from vaccinee 			
gp160(37–46)	gp120(37–46 LAI)	TVYYGVPVWK	gp160 vaccinia vaccine	human(A3.1)	[Hammond (1995), Ferris (1999)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This peptide can be processed for HLA-A3.1 presentation by TAP-1/2 independent and dependent pathways 			
gp160(37–46)	gp120(37–46 LAI)	TVYYGVPVWK	HIV-1 infection	human(B*0301)	[Wilson (2000)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three individuals with highly focused HIV-specific CTL responses were studied during acute infection using tetramers – high frequencies of HIV-1-specific CD8+ T cells were found prior to seroconversion, and there was a close temporal relationship between the number of circulating HIV-specific T cells and viral load was also found • All three patients were B*2705, with HLA alleles: A1, A30/31, B*2705, B35; A1, A*0301, B7, B2705; and A*0201, A*0301, B2705, B39 • ELISPOT was used to test a panel of CTL epitopes that had been defined earlier and were appropriate for the HLA haplotypes of the study subjects – 3/3 subjects showed a dominant response to the B*2705 epitope KRWILGGLNK • The subject with A*0201 had a moderately strong response to SLYNTVATL • Weak responses were observed to A*301-RLRPGGKKK, A*301-QVPLRPMTYK, and B7-TPGPGVRYPL in the subject who was HLA A1, A*0301, B7, B*2705 • No acute response was detected to the following epitopes: A*201-ILKEPVHGV, A*301-KIRLRPGGK, A*301-AIFQSSMTK, A*301-TVYYGVPVWK, B35-EPIVGAETF, B35-HPDIVIYQY, B35-PPIPVGEIY, B35-NSSKVSQNY, B35-VPLRPMTY, B35-DPNPQEVVL 			

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
gp160(38–48)	gp120(45–55)	VYYGVPVWKEA	HIV-1 infection	human(Cw7)	[Nehete (1998)]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three long-term non-progressors and one asymptomatic HIV+ individual were studied and found to have HLA class I C-restricted CD8+ Env-specific CTLs – Cw7 specific CTL were found against three peptides, including this one • HLA-C antigens are expressed on lymphoid cells to a lesser extent than either HLA-A or -B • HLA-C confers protection against lysis by natural killer cells and by non-MHC-restricted effector T cells and Cw7 directly governs this resistance to lysis – the authors hypothesize that pathogens that inhibit antigen expression and class I expression may particularly down regulate Cw7, thus triggering non-MHC restricted killing 				
gp160(42–51)	gp120(42–51 PV22)	VPVWKEATTT	HIV-1 infection	human(B*5501)	[Brander & Goulder(2001)]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C. Brander notes this is a B*5501 epitope 				
gp160(42–51)	gp120(42–51 PV22)	VPVWKEATTT	HIV-1 infection	human(B55)	[Brander & Walker(1995)]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P. Johnson, unpublished 				

p17 CTL Map



p24 CTL Map



p2p7p1p6 CTL Map

```

AEAMSQVTNSATIMMQRGFRNQRKIVKCFNCGKEGHTARNCRAPRKKGC
      |           |           |           |
      10          20          30          40          50

p2 <-
start      p2 end <> p7 start

      A2
      |-----|
WKCGKEGHQMKDCTERQANFLGKIWPSYKGRPGNFLQSRPEPTAPPEESF
      |           |           |           |
      60          70          80          90          100

      <>
p7 end <> p1 start      p1 <>
end                    p6 start

      B7
      |-----|
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p6 end ->

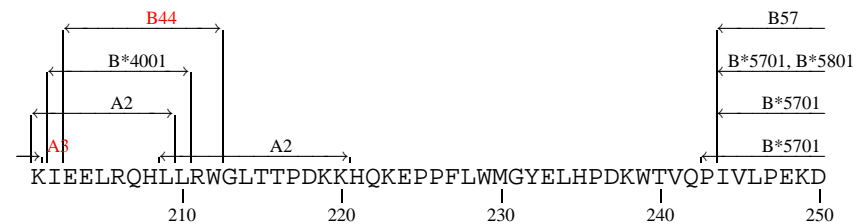
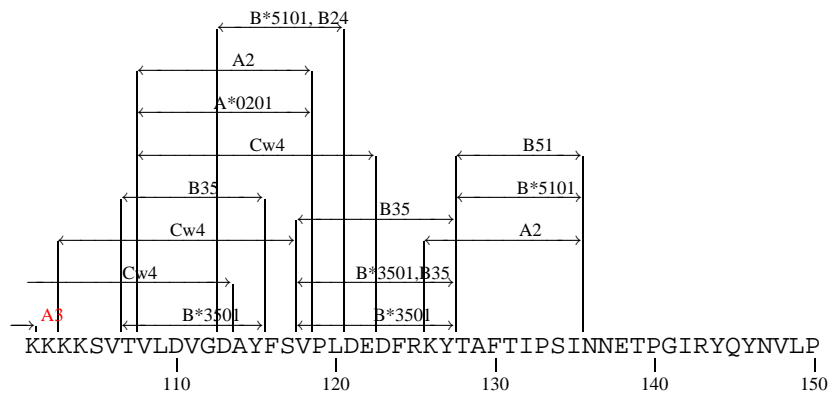
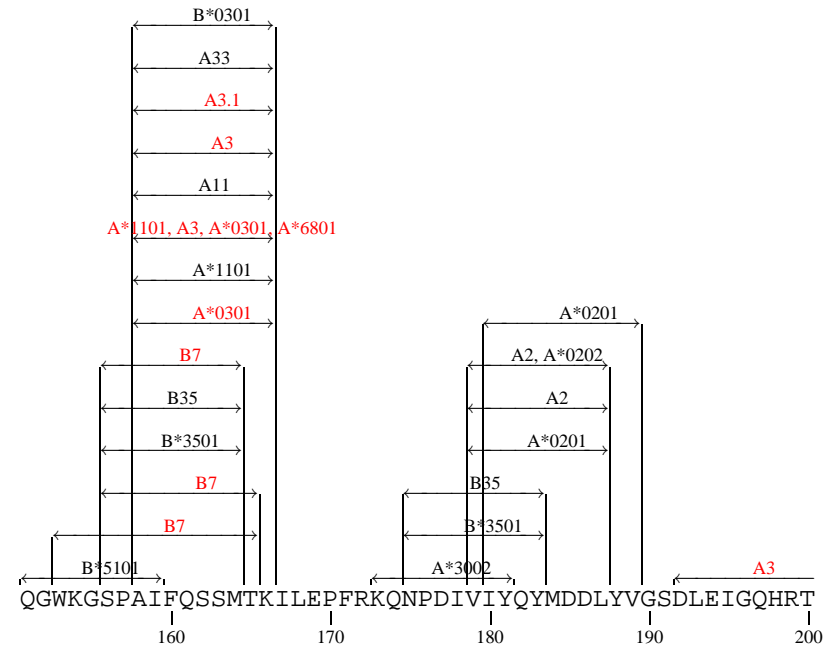
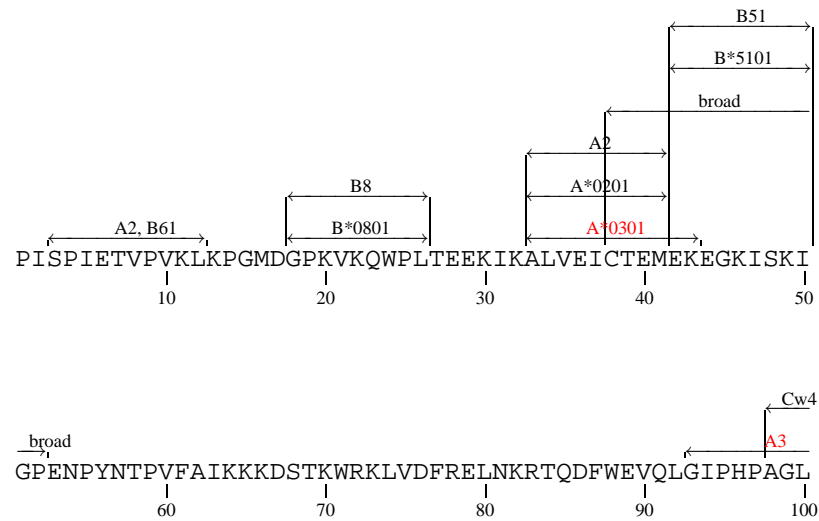
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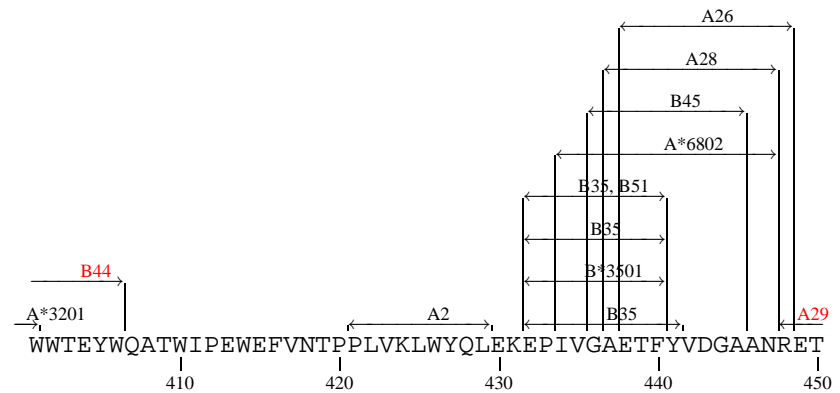
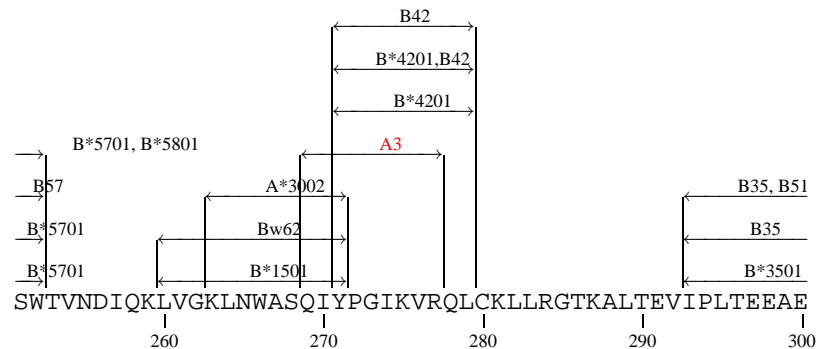
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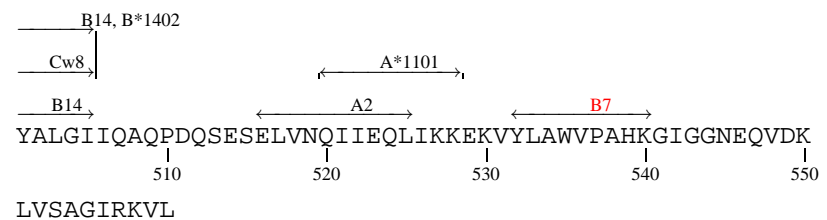
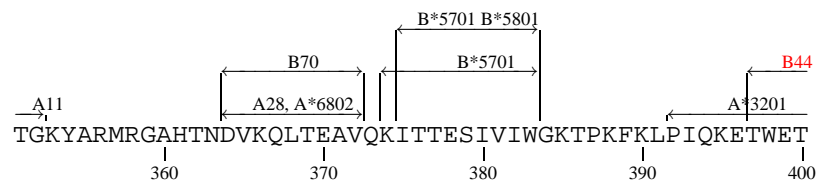
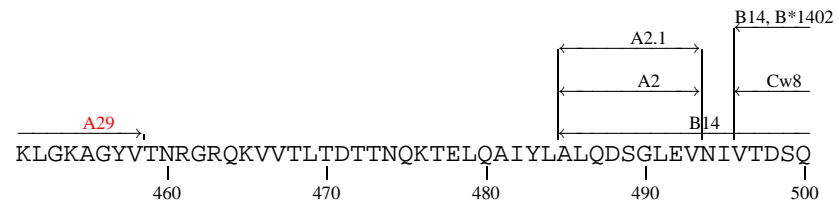
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RT CTL Map



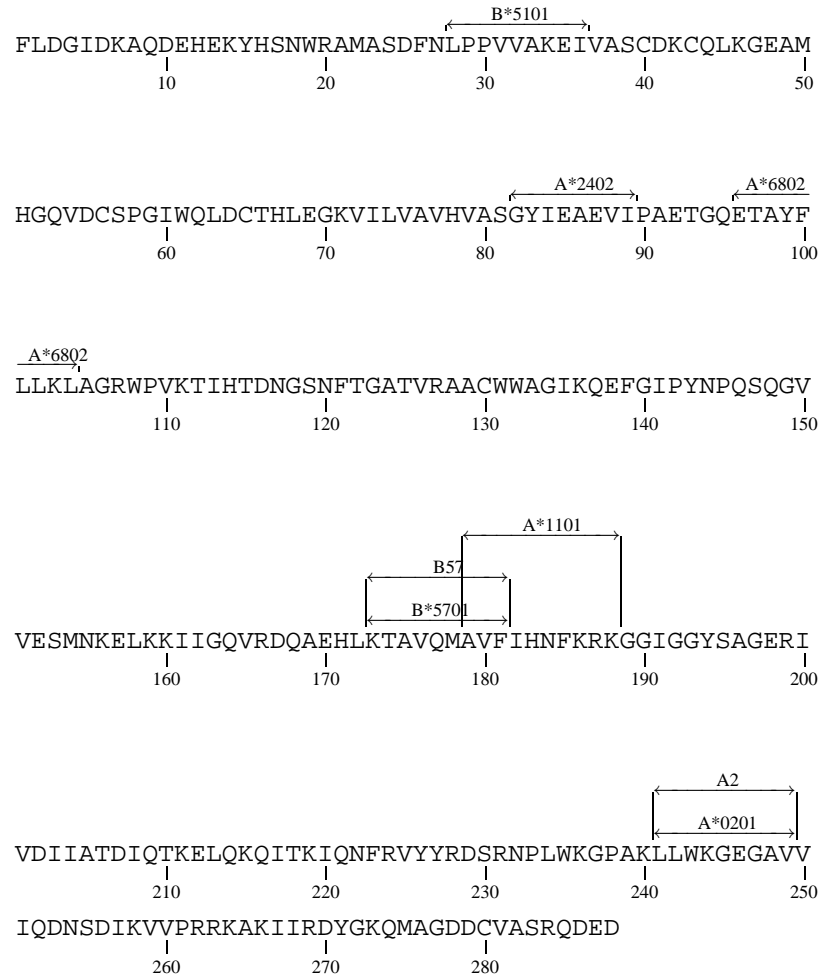


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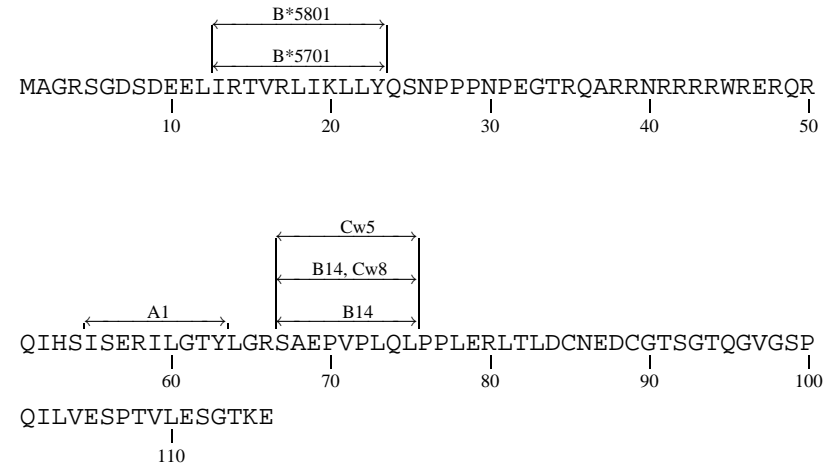


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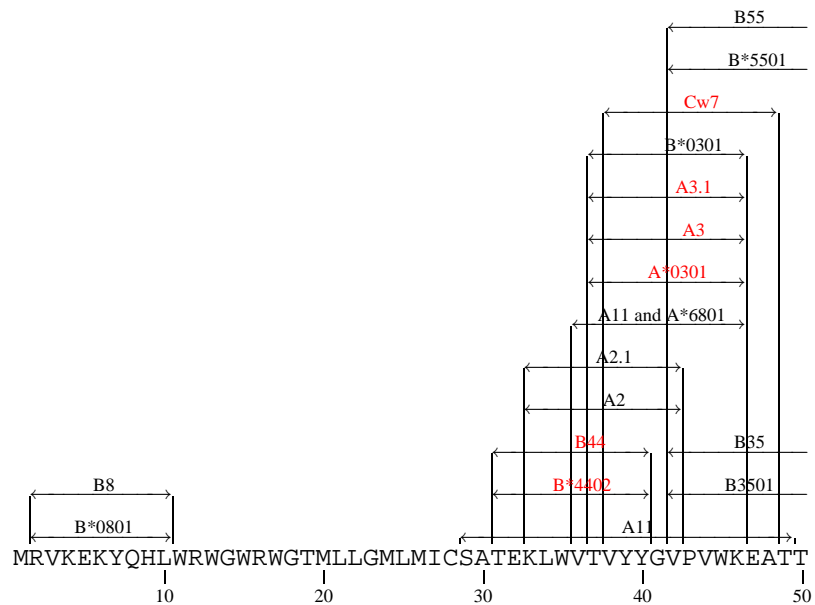
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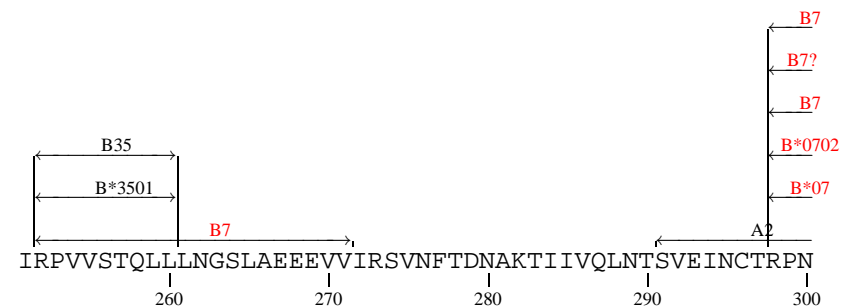
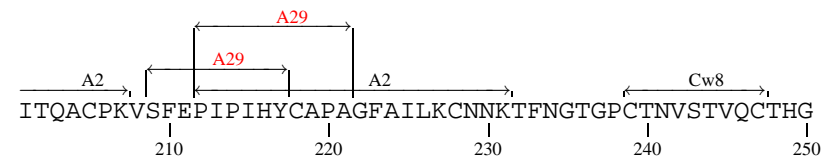
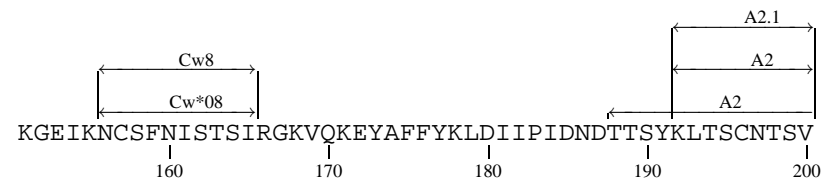
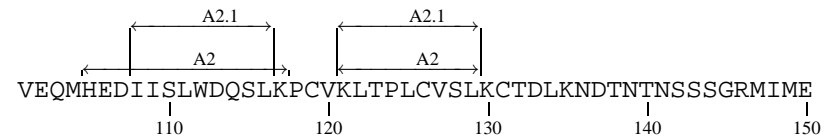
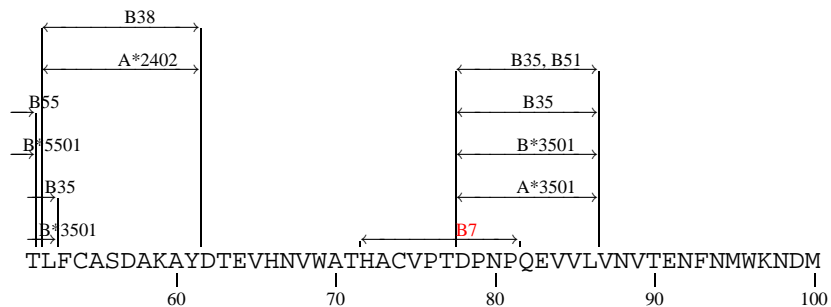
Rev CTL Map

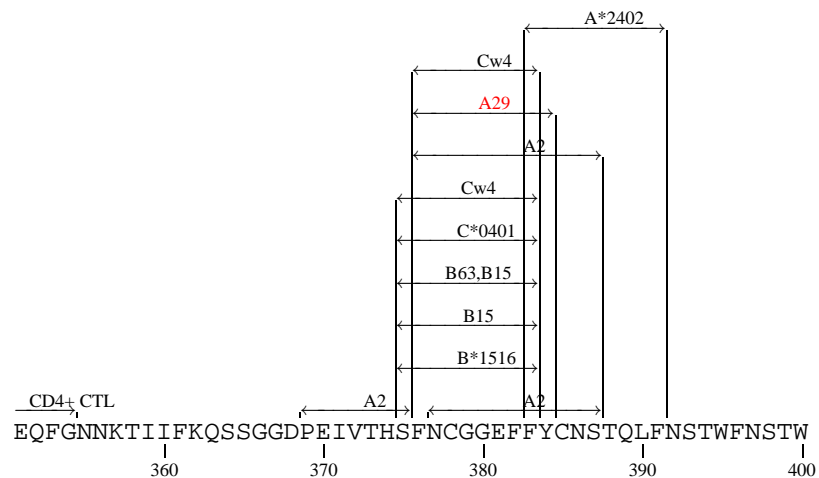
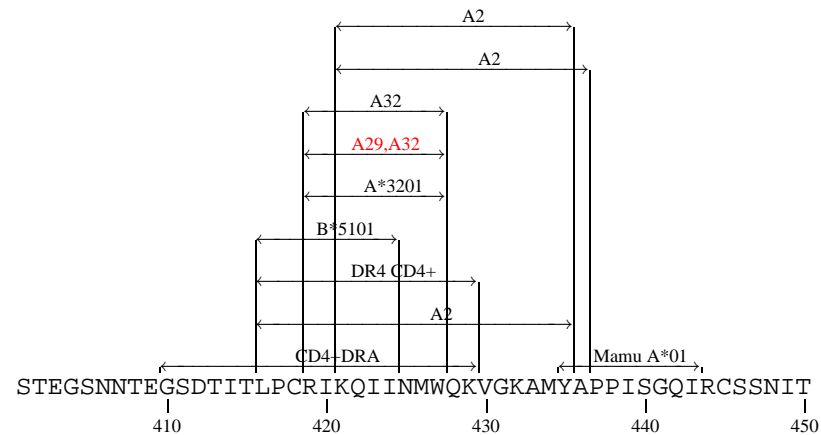
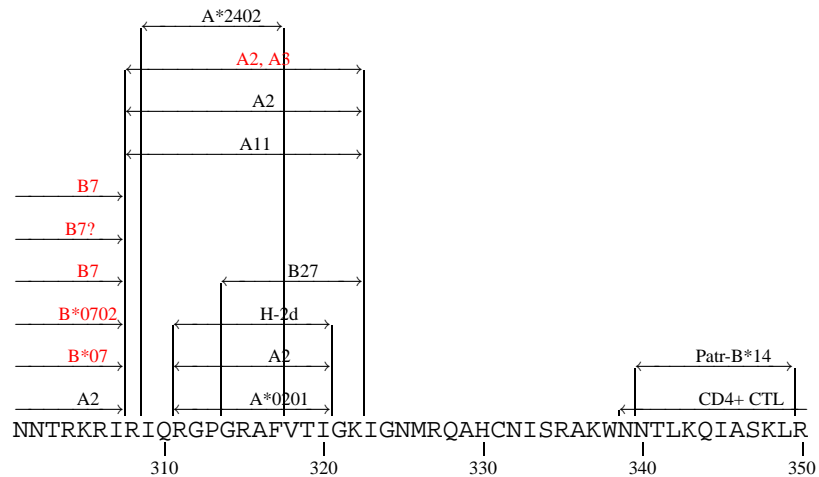


gp160 CTL Map

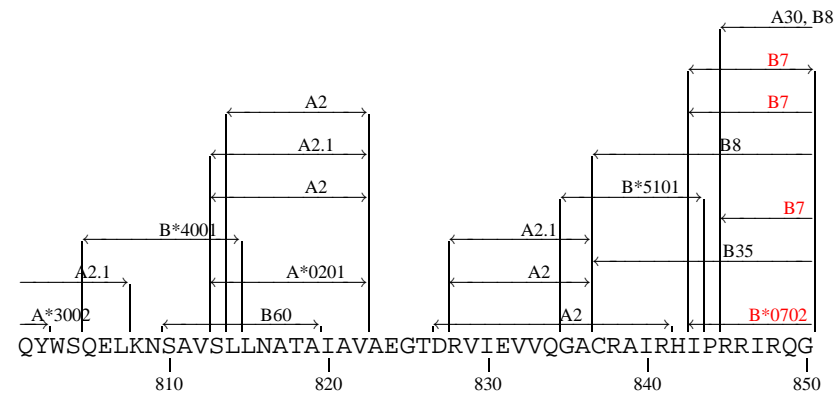
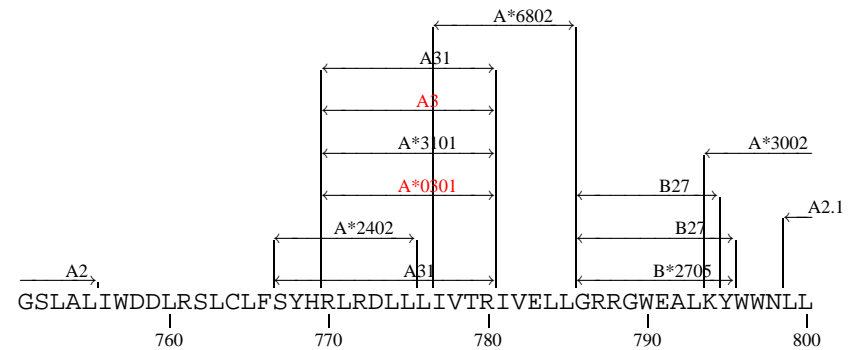
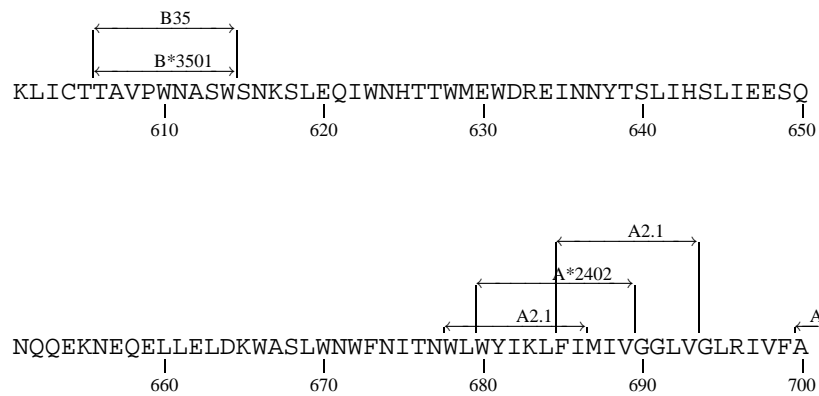
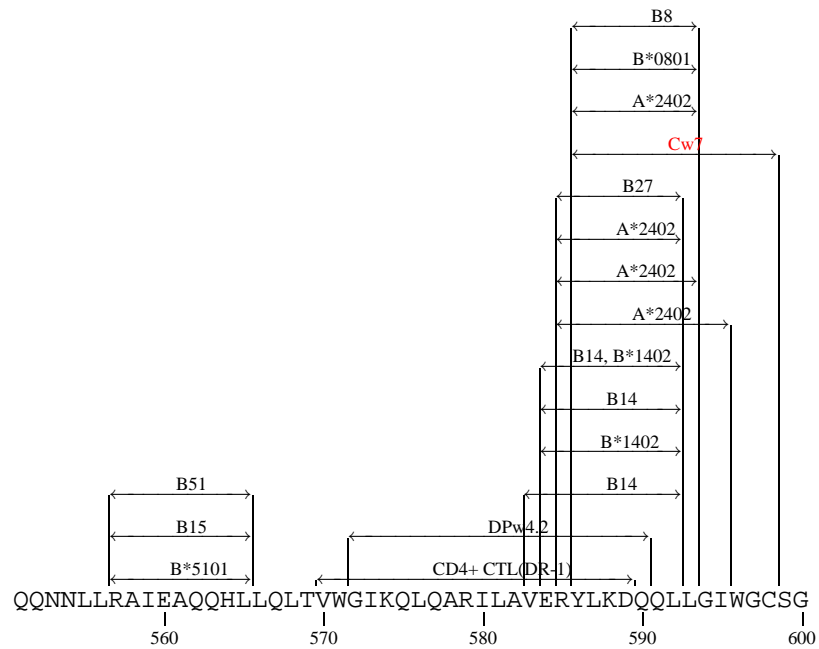


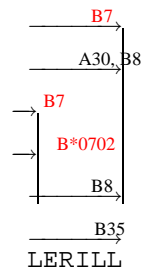
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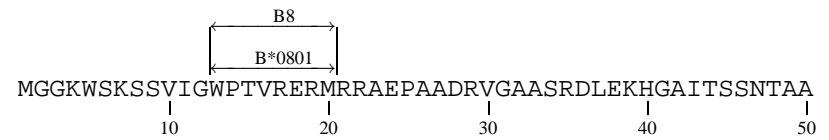
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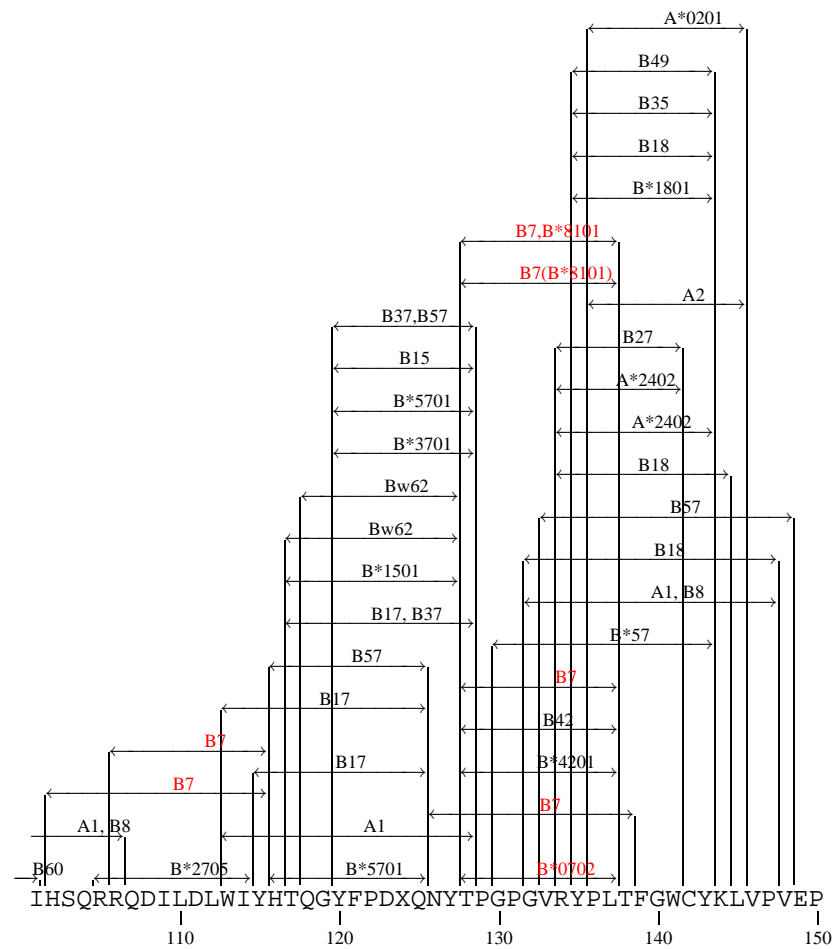
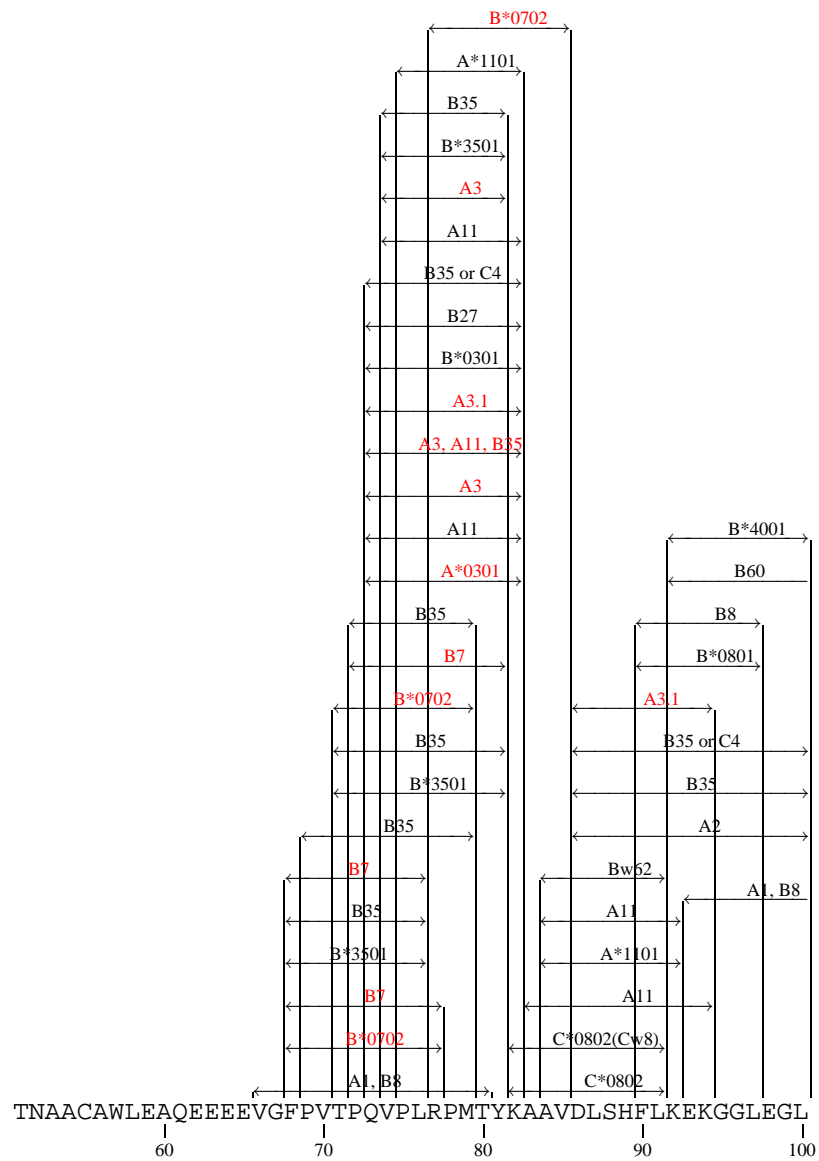


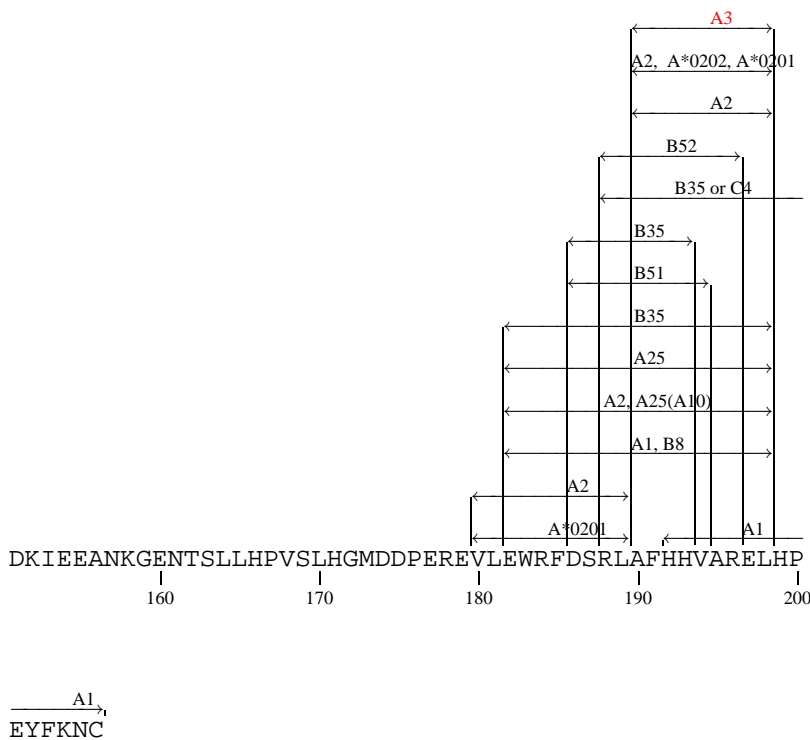


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Nef CTL Map







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- Retroviruses* **10**, Supp 2:S73–S75, 1994a. (Medline: 95169519) Notes: Volunteers were immunized with recombinant vaccinia virus expressing HIV-1 gp160 (vac-env) and boosted with recombinant gp160 (rgp160). CTL clones were analyzed for HLA restriction and specificity. An immunodominant HLA-A3.1 restricted epitope was observed that showed very little sequence variation among B subtype sequences, (TVYYGVVPVWK). Naturally occurring variants of this peptide were able to stimulate reactivity. Two additional CD8+ CTL epitopes from vaccinees were characterized, as well as two CD4+ CTL epitopes.
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